Appendix I.

[Vide answer to starred question No. 713 on page 493.]

G.O. Ms. No. 628, *Public (Partition), dated 4th April* 1961.

The Government have considered the question of changing the name of this State, with reference to the process of implementation of the Official Language Act, 1956. They have decided that the name of this State in English mentioned in Part A of the First Schedule to the Constitution of India, viz., Madras, should continue to be in use; and that it is not necessary to sponsor new legislation in Parliament under Article 3 (*e*) of the Constitution for the purpose of altering the name.

2. At present " Chennai Rajyam " is the expression in common use as the Tamil equivalent of " Madras State ". Now that the Official Language Act is in process of implementation, there is need for standardizing a Tamil name for official use. The Government recognize that it would be in the fitness of things if the Tamil name were based on the Official Language of the State, while the English name continued to be based on the capital city of the State. They have accordingly decided that the official use of the name " Chennai " should, in future, be limited to the City of Madras and that Madras State should be referred to in Tamil by the name " Tamizh Nadu ".

3. The Government accordingly direct that " Tamizh Nadu " (தமிழ்நாடு) should be used as the name of this State in Tamil in all official correspondence in future made in that language which includes translations of Government Orders, ' Notices ', ' Press Notes ' and ' Communiques ', etc., issued in that language.

4. The receipt of this Government Order should be acknowledged.

Appendix II.

[Vide answer to starred question No. 724 on page 499.]

A.—(அ) The following industries were planned to be started in the Chingleput district by the Government during the Second Five-Year Plan period.

(1) Splints and Veneers Factory, Tiruvottiyur (closed in May 1961).

(2) Wood Working-*cum*-Engineering Workshop for Aftercare Home, St. Thomas Mount, Madras.

(3) Foot-wear Training-*cum*-Production Unit, Pallavaram.

(4) Training-*cum*-Service Centre in Carpentry, Oothukottai (under Community Development Programme).

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(5) Training-*cum*-Service Centre in Carpentry and Blacksmithy, Sriperumbudur (under Community Development Programme).

(6) Sriperumbudur Bolts and Nuts Manufacturers Industrial Co-operative Society, Limited, Sriperumbudur.

(7) Kancheepuram Metal Workers Industrial Co-operative Society, Limited, Kancheepuram.

(8) Training Centre for Sculpture, Mahabalipuram.

(9) Training Centre for casting moulds, Mahabalipuram.

(10) Fancy Leather Goods Unit, Pallavaram.

(11) Hand Printing on Cloth Unit, Mamandur.

(12) Card Board and Handmade Paper Unit, Mamandur.

(இ) All the schemes except the Card Board and Handmade Paper Unit at Mamandur were started during the Second Plan period.

(உ) All the preliminary work has been completed in respect of the Card Board and Handmade Paper Unit at Mamandur. It will function as soon as power supply is connected.

Appendix III

[Vide answer to clause (*c*) of the starred question No. 730 on page 502.]

General reliefs granted to Ceylon Repatriates.

(i) The Government have passed orders that Service Rules regarding educational qualification, age, etc., may be relaxed in deserving cases where the repatriate is found *prima facie* suitable for appointment and that repatriates from Ceylon should be given the second preference after war service candidates for appointment to the last grade service.

(ii) The Government have sanctioned the grant of loans up to a maximum of Rs. 500 to artisan repatriates, such as tailors, goldsmiths, blacksmiths, soap-makers and sculptors, etc., to enable them to pursue their skilled avocations in India. It should not exceed Rs. 250 in the case of dhobies and barbers as they can purchase their equipment within this sum.

(iii) The Government have passed orders for giving preference to repatriates from Ceylon seeking admission into training schools.

(iv) Orders have also been issued for giving preferential treatment to repatriates in assigning lands for cultivation provided the applicants are landless and poor and were engaged in agriculture in Ceylon. The Government have also issued instructions that repatriates from Ceylon should be given preference over other applicants in the matter of assignment of house-sites provided the applicants are houseless and poor. It has also been ordered that business conducted in Ceylon by the repatriates should be treated